

# JORDAN TIMES

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## Elizabeth II begins U.S. visit

PHILADELPHIA, July 6 (R) — Queen Elizabeth today begins a six-day visit to the United States by touring sites here where the country carved out its independence from Britain.

Fittingly, the visit begins in Philadelphia, the leading city of 18th century America when the upstart colonies rejected the rule of Britain's King George III.

## Khaddam resumes talks with Gromyko

MOSCOW, July 6 (R). — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, who arrived here unexpectedly yesterday, today resumed talks with his Soviet counterpart, Andrei Gromyko.

The official Soviet Tass news agency said they discussed "questions related to the situation in the Middle East," and observers believed they were concentrating on the fighting in Lebanon.

Mr. Khaddam flew to Moscow or what was described as an "official, friendly visit" after attending four-sided Arab peace talks on the Lebanese crisis held at a mountain resort near Beirut.

Arab sources here believe his visit was requested by the Syrian side and arranged at short notice. The Soviet Union has reacted coldly to the intervention by Syria in Lebanon.

## Libyan plane hijacker surrenders

PALMA, Majorca, July 6 (R). — A 30-year-old Libyan carrying two toy pistols and two knives surrendered to police on this Mediterranean island today after hijacking a Libyan airliner on an internal flight from Tripoli to Benghazi, airport sources said.

All 86 passengers and 12 crew of the Libyan Arab Airlines Boeing 727 were unhurt.

The airliner touched down at Palma airport after being refused permission to land in Tunisia and Algeria. The sources said the hijacker, identified as Mustafa Hasnagid, gave himself up to airport police without a struggle.

The passengers, mainly Libyans, stayed on board as the hijacker was arrested on a quiet runway at the edge of Palma airport.

The airport sources said he apparently had no political motive in ordering the pilot of the Libyan jet to break off the internal flight and go to Tunis soon after taking off from Tripoli.

The Tunisians refused landing permission and the plane went on to Algiers, where it met the same snub. Then it headed north over the Mediterranean towards Palma, about 450 kilometres from Algiers.

(Continued on page 6)

## OAU summit ends with call for armed struggle in S. Africa

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, July 6 (R) — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit ended here yesterday with a call for a special summit session on the question of Western Sahara.

During the summit two member states of the 48-nation OAU called for immediate meetings of the United Nations Security Council to debate their quarrels with fellow members.

Uganda called for a Security Council meeting on the Israeli raid on Entebbe Airport — it has accused neighbouring Kenya of collaboration — and Sudan has called a Security Council meeting on alleged Libyan masterminding of an abortive coup against President Jaafar Nimeiry.

Apart from the Sudanese-Libyan confrontation, Morocco and Mauritania, which jointly administer the Western Sahara, were involved in a protracted dispute with Algeria.

Further manifestations of the many divisions in Africa came from Ethiopia and Somalia, who even in the closing hours of the summit traded accusations over each others intentions in the French territory of the Afars and Issas (Djibouti).

One resolution with bite was on the Transkei which in October becomes the first South African black homeland to become independent. The summit made it mandatory on all member states not to recognise the state.

The dispute over the Western Sahara was temporarily shelved by a decision to call an extraordinary summit at a date yet to be decided.

On Djibouti's future it was decided a round table conference should be held in Accra, Ghana in August.

(Continued on page 6)



UNEXPECTED TALKS — Seen at talks that started in Moscow late Monday night are Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko (far left) and Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam (across the table). (AP wirephoto).

## But pressure on Tel Al Zaatar slackens

## Rightists counterattack in north Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 6 (AFP) — Right-wing Christian militia attacked leftwing Christian villages today on the Koura plateau 60 kilometres north of here in a drive toward the coastal Christian city of Shekka, which fell in a new leftist-Palestinian offensive yesterday.

The Phalange party radio said that Amion and several other Christian villages were "liberated" by "Lebanese forces" (rightwingers).

Those villages were strongholds of the leftists and the National Social Party (NSP), formerly called the Syrian People's Party. The Voice of Palestine Radio

station said however that right-wing attacks on Amion were repulsed.

The rightwing counter-attack toward Amion aimed at cutting off leftist and Palestinian forces fighting south of Shekka.

The new front in the Koura area apparently was intended to take pressure off the Palestinian refugee camp at Tel Al Zaatar, a beleaguered enclave behind the rightwing lines in eastern Beirut.

Several leftist offensives to relieve Tel Al Zaatar have failed in the last few days. But leftist and Palestinian forces apparently found a soft spot in the conservative defences when they captured Shekka yesterday.

Shekka was a coastal outpost of the rightwing Christian bastion in the mountains — 15 kilometres south of the northern city of Tripoli, controlled by leftwing Muslims.

Amine Gemayel, one of the commanders of the Phalange militia, left the battle for Tel Al Zaatar late yesterday for the new Shekka front.

The fall of Shekka endangered rightwing control of the radio station at Amshit, and the Christian town of Zghorta, birthplace of President Suleiman Franjib.

Fighting slackened off this morning around Tel Al Zaatar, which (Continued on page 6)

## U.N. Security Council called to discuss Israeli raid

UNITED NATIONS, July 6 (R) — The Organisation of African Unity today formally requested a meeting of the United Nations Security Council to discuss the act of aggression by Israel against Uganda.

It was the first specific move to involve the United Nations in the dramatic Israeli commando raid on Entebbe airport early last Sunday to rescue more than 100 airline hijack hostages.

Security Council President Piero Vinci was expected to hold early consultations with other members to fix a date for the council session.

The request for a hearing was sent by Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of Mauritius and OAU chairman.

His telegram referred to "unprecedented aggression against Uganda by Israel," which, it said, constituted a danger not only to Uganda and Africa but also to international peace and security.

"OAU heads of state and government request you to summon immediately the Security Council

to consider this wanton act of aggression against a member state of the U.N.," he said.

In a related development United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in Cairo criticised the Israeli raid on Entebbe airport as a serious violation of the sovereignty of a U.N. member state.

Mr. Waldheim was quoted in Arabic here yesterday by the Egyptian Middle East News Agency (MENA) as saying the raid was a "flagrant aggression."

MENA's report was translated back into English by Reuters and distributed world-wide.

A tape recording of the Secretary General's statement made available today by the U.N. information office in Cairo shows that Mr. Waldheim said in English in reply to journalists' questions:

"I haven't got all the details but it seems to be clear that Israeli aircraft have landed in Entebbe and this constitutes a serious violation of the sovereignty of a member state of the United Nations."

Meanwhile the Nigerian radio (Continued on page 6)

ted carrying out their flight programme.

Before the launching, at 3.09 p.m. Moscow time (12.09 GMT), Colonel Volynov told a TASS correspondent that the mission opened a series of manned flights to be made during the term of the 1976-80 Soviet economic plan.

"We shall resume experiments with orbital stations that represent the principal lines of development in Soviet astronautics," he said.

After the launching of Salyut-5, western experts speculated that the Russians would try to beat the American-held record of 84 days for man's longest stay in space.

The last Soyuz crew to board an orbital space laboratory were cosmonauts Pyotr Klimuk and Vitaly Sevastyanov, who returned to Earth last July 26 after 63 days in space.

Their stint aboard Salyut-4 fell three weeks short of the mark set by the third American Skylab mission in 1974, but observers he-

## Sudan breaks with Libya, suspends call for UN meet

KHARTOUM, July 6 (R). — Sudan today broke off diplomatic relations with Libya and ordered all Libyan diplomats to leave here within 24 hours, the Sudan news agency reported.

The action followed accusations made by Sudan yesterday that Libya had masterminded last Friday's abortive coup against President Jaafar Nimeiry.

The president charged that Libya had provided arms, training, and finance, for the operation.

The Sudan news agency said today that President Nimeiry announced the break-off of relations at a rally in Juba, capital of southern Sudan.

President Nimeiry also announced that all air traffic between Sudan and Libya, its northwest neighbour, would be halted and any joint economic projects with Libya would be terminated, the agency reported. Libyan planes would be prevented from crossing through Sudanese air space, he added.

No further workers or civil servants from Sudan would be allowed to take up positions in Libya and no Libyan cars would be permitted across the border between the two countries, the president said.

The Sudanese state radio today broadcast interviews with men it called mercenaries who had been involved in last week's coup attempt.

Those interviewed said they had been trained in Libya and were brought to Sudan in lorries before coming to Khartoum.

Two of them mentioned the names of former politicians, including Sharif Hassan Al Hindi, who was a prominent member of the Democratic Unionist Party. The party was dissolved after President Nimeiry came to power in 1969.

The newspaper Al Ayam reported that 43 fugitives had been arrested yesterday north of Khartoum by government forces hunting down participants in the rebellion.

Investigation committees have been formed in the Khartoum area the Sudan news agency said.

Yesterday Sudan called for an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to debate what it called "massive evidence" of Libyan responsibility for the coup attempt.

But informed sources at U.N. headquarters in New York said today that Sudan had suspended the request and that the matter was referred instead to a meeting there of the Arab group of states under the chairmanship of Qatar.

Meanwhile Libya today denied involvement in the attempted coup in Sudan and challenged the Sudanese government to prove any

## Speculation rife after mysterious Israeli blackout

TEL AVIV, July 6 (R). — A major power failure today cut all but emergency electricity supplies to large parts of Israel for 75 minutes.

Speculation that the breakdown might be due to sabotage was denied by military authorities. Officials at the national power station said it was caused by a technical mishap.

Electricity was cut in both the greater Tel Aviv and Jerusalem regions, but Haifa and northern Israel were not affected.

Emergency generators were immediately switched on at key installations and Israel Radio stayed on the air.

An army spokesman, denying that the power blackout was caused by sabotage, said: "Please be reassured. Idi Amin has not come here to seek revenge for the Entebbe raid."

President Amin has threatened to retaliate for the weekend Israeli commando operation at Entebbe airport in which over 100 hijack hostages were rescued.

Kenya, at least at an official level, has refrained from commenting in Nairobi on the raid, although Vice-President Daniel Arap Moi issued a statement in Mauritius denying collaboration with Israel.

When Mr. Arap Moi returned today from Mauritius — where he attended a summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) — he declined to discuss the Israeli raid at a brief press conference.

## U.S. Carter meets VP possible

PHILADELPHIA, July 6 (AFP). — Jimmy Carter, tipped as the likeliest candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, announced here today that he has had talks with Senator Walter Mondale of Minnesota over the possibility of Sen. Mondale running on the vice-presidential ticket.

Yesterday Mr. Carter had talks with Sen. Edmund Muskie, who is also on Mr. Carter's shortlist of possible vice-presidents.

Volume 1, Number 213



M. King Hussein is pictured handing out diplomas to the eleventh graduating class of Jordan University.

## King Hussein presides over University graduation ceremony

AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday evening presided over the graduation ceremony of the 11th batch of the Jordan University students in the Amman international stadium at the Hussein Youth City.

His Majesty was accompanied at the ceremony by Her Majesty Queen Alya, Premier Zaid Rifai, the Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Mudar Badran, the Chief Chamberlain Prince Raad Ibn Zaid, the Commander-in-Chief General Zaid Ibn Shaker, the cabinet ministers, top civil and military officials, Arab and foreign diplomatic corps, and a large gathering of Jordanian citizens.

In a speech King Hussein congratulated the graduates who could represent the annual gift given to the homeland.

His Majesty urged the graduates to arm themselves with two weapons: knowledge and morality, and to strive to acquire more and more of these two useful "nourishments" in order that they remain at level with the temporary needs and requirements.

"Let your pursuits be blessed, stemming voluntarily from your free conscience and love of your country," the King advised.

Earlier the President of the University Dr. Is-baq Al Farhan in a speech thanked His Majesty the King for his constant and benevolent attention to the Jordan University since it was established 14 years ago by royal decree.

Dr. Al Farhan pledged that the University will continue its march forward in the pursuit of the great goals drawn up by King Hussein to remain always "a beacon of scientific knowledge and faith and a citadel of high moralities and conduct."



The Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan is seen as he arrived to attend a military manoeuvre being greeted by the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, and General Muhammad Idris, the Chief of Staff.

## Amin: Israel will pay for the airport raid

Khartoum, July 6 (R). — Uganda today mourned its victims of the Entebbe airport raid and vowed vengeance against the Israelis who killed them.

Flags flew at half-mast throughout the country in official tribute to Uganda's 20 servicemen who died when Israeli commandos stormed the airport two days ago and rescued more than 100 hijack hostages.

President Idi Amin, quoted by Uganda Radio, said the Israelis would pay heavily for their action, either inside Israel or elsewhere.

The radio gave no further details of the threat made by the president during a visit to a Kampala hospital to see soldiers injured in the airport assault, for which he says Israel should be condemned in the strongest possible terms.

The 20 members of the armed forces who died in the raid were buried yesterday, together with the seven pro-Palestinian guerrillas also killed by Israeli commandos.

Official mourning is to last today and tomorrow, both declared public holidays.

President Amin, who was accompanied by Health Minister Henry Eyemba, saw eight wounded men today from Mauritius — where he in Kampala's Mulago Hospital and was told that another nine had been wounded.

The president, who is also commander-in-chief of the armed forces,

ces, has said he must spend more time in the barracks as a result of the raid. He ordered that any ministers and senior officers who want to leave the country must consult him first.

Experienced observers here did not regard the pronouncement as particularly significant, and said it followed similar strictures issued by the president in the past.

But the observers said the repetition of the threat against Israel may mean the Ugandans are emerging from their apparent state of shock over the raid.

President Amin has accused Kenya of collaborating with Israel by providing landing facilities for the three raiding planes.

The radio quoted him as saying that Uganda has no long-range bombers with which to attack Kenya, but he added: "other countries which are enemies of Kenya do have such bombers."

Kenya, at least at an official level, has refrained from commenting in Nairobi on the raid, although Vice-President Daniel Arap Moi issued a statement in Mauritius denying collaboration with Israel.

When Mr. Arap Moi returned today from Mauritius — where he attended a summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) — he declined to discuss the Israeli raid at a brief press conference.



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## Whatever works

One of the constants of Lebanese life has always been the principle of "no victor, no vanquished," a principle that saw its most extensive application during the traditionally intense jockeying for political power... well before the war. Lebanon had always been an entity whose fragile cohesion depended on a complicated but generally viable balance of power, a concept more euphemistically called sharing of power. Much as one criticised the Lebanese system, and much as it may have deserved criticism, there is no question that it worked, at least in the sense that it had always been able to avert what has happened during the past 15 months.

The "no victor, no vanquished" principle had been more of a basic formula for national political life. It was the manner in which political arguments and personal clashes were always resolved, and it was the water that inevitably put out the fires that threatened to do damage to the country.

One reason why the war has been raging for so long now in Lebanon is that the "no victor, no vanquished" principle apparently has been suspended. While the traditional Lebanese way would have been for the fighting parties to work out a compromise that satisfied both sides and rewarded neither, the horror of the Lebanese war today stems from the fact that the two sides both seek to win the war, instead of trying simply to end it.

In such a situation, where a military victory for one side would axiomatically be a disaster for the other, it becomes clear very quickly that the best solution is the one that has a chance of being applied to end the fighting. It has been, and remains today, the first and pressing priority to silence the guns and stop the killing and destruction in Lebanon. Whether this is followed by a round-table discussion in the mountains or a more glamorous session in Paris or Arab League headquarters Cairo is for the warriors themselves to decide. To do this, however, they have to be induced to stop the war.

This is obviously the direction in which the various Arab peace mediators are trying to work, and it may be appropriate for them to keep in mind the sacred nature of the "no victor, no vanquished" principle in Lebanon. It applied in peace, and one supposes that it would also apply in war. It is worth trying, if only because nothing else seems to have worked to date.

There is an innate moral repugnance to the "no victor, no vanquished" mode of conflict resolution, because it does not, in effect, resolve anything but simply subdues and suspends the underlying conflict. Despite this, and keeping in mind that the basic internal political elements in Lebanon are surely still willing to play their traditional games, it might behoove the Arab peace envoys now in Lebanon to try and apply the principle of "no victor, no vanquished." If this can stop the fighting, it is worth trying. It may not solve anything in the long run, but the long-run considerations are not the most pressing today. The task at hand is to stop the killing, and anything that will help accomplish this must be considered.

## Prince Hassan witnesses military manoeuvre

AMMAN. — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces General Zaid Ibn Shaker, Tuesday morning witnessed an exercise with live ammunition carried out by a military formation at brigade strength.

Units from various forces, including the Royal Jordanian Air Force, took part in the exercise and displayed a high standard of proficiency.

Prince Hassan praised the manoeuvres and urged the officers and men to seek ever higher standards of preparation and training.

## Barakat received by Romanian president

BUCHAREST. — Romanian President Nicolai Ceausescu Tuesday received the Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Ghaleb Barakat currently here on a visit to hold tourism cooperation talks with Romanian officials.

President Ceausescu expressed to Mr. Barakat his country's understanding of the Arab position in relation to the Middle East conflict and said that he hoped relations between Jordan and Romania would be further consolidated.

## Government reduces price of Egyptian rice

AMMAN. — The Minister of Supply Salah Jum'a Tuesday decided to decrease the retail and wholesale prices of Egyptian rice as of Saturday.

Wholesale prices per ton will range between JD140 and JD143 depending upon the place of delivery. All persons contravening the prices listed by the Ministry of Supply will be liable to legal charges.

## What's Going On

- The special Bicentennial exhibit at the American Centre, "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness," which opened on July 5, will continue through July 22. American Centre, Third Circle, Jebel Amman.
- Classic feature film: "The Great Escape." 7:00 p.m. today at the American Centre.

## 4 major Jordanian-Syrian projects get off the ground

AMMAN. — Work has already begun on several joint Jordanian-Syrian projects which will help to boost integration between the two countries sources at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce said Tuesday. The projects include the establishment of four joint companies to deal with industrial production, air and land transport, and the industrial projects to be set up in the Jordanian-Syrian free zone, according to the following breakdown:

The Joint Jordanian-Syrian industrial company was set up with a capital of JD20 million with headquarters in Amman. The company's aim is to set up new industries, participate in existing ones and market products locally or internationally.

Priority has been given to the following industries: white cement, aluminium fixtures, ready-made clothes, cables, insecticides and canned fruits and vegetables. These products were chosen after a study of demand in the Syrian and Jordanian markets.

The Jordanian-Syrian air transport company was set up with a capital of JD8 million to be shared equally by the two countries with headquarters in Amman. The company will transport passengers and cargo between Syria and Jordan and other countries.

The Jordanian-Syrian marine company was established with a capital of SP100 million with headquarters in Latakia. The company's board of administration decided to purchase four ships with a tonnage of between 4000 and 6000 each.

The land necessary for the free zone company was set with a capital of SP50 million. The land necessary for the free zone company was set with a capital of SP50 million.

Prince Hassan is seen with officers of the Armed Forces observing Tuesday's military manoeuvres.

## Boumedienne signs new Algerian charter

ALGIERS, July 6 (R). — President Houari Boumedienne yesterday signed a decree bringing into force a national Algerian charter adopted in a referendum on June 27.

The official news agency APS said the charter constituted "the supreme law of the land and the foundation of national policy which from now on will inspire the actions of the party, the state and all citizens."

The 60,000 word document lays down guidelines for developing a socialist economy. It advocates social reforms and restores the sole political party, the National Liberation Front (FLN), to a position of power. The charter proclaims Islam as the state religion.

## Jordanian teachers sought by Morocco

AMMAN. — The Minister of Education Zouqan Hindawi Tuesday received Moroccan Ministry of Education official and head of the Moroccan commission currently visiting Jordan, Idriss Al Tazi. Moroccan commission is here to enlist a number of school teachers needed by Morocco for the scholastic year 1976-77.

Mr. Al Tazi said he hoped for an increase in bilateral educational relations between his country and Jordan and praised the standard of Jordanian teachers working in Morocco, whose number will be increased from the present 425 to 465 teachers during the coming year.

## Today is the fourth anniversary of the death of King Talal

AMMAN. — The fourth anniversary of the death of King Talal Ibn Abdullah falls on Wednesday. The late King succeeded his father King Abdullah who was assassinated in Jerusalem. During his reign, a new constitution was proclaimed and several new government departments were set up. Elementary education became compulsory and free of charge. On August 11, 1958 he abdicated in favour of His Majesty King Hussein.



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Tuesday received a Lebanese parliament delegation. The meeting was attended by Senator Fouad Qaqish. Above picture shows Premier Rifai talking to members of the delegation.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The Jordanian and Syrian press Tuesday dealt with a variety of subjects — King Hussein's visit to Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Syrian-Fateh relations and the Israeli raid in Uganda.

On King Hussein's short visit to Saudi Arabia, Al Rai says the Amman-Riyadh road was always the nearest; the two capitals had always taken the same stand, dictated by their national interests, and their leaders had taken the same view.

Al Rai points out that latest developments in the Arab situation and the nature of Jordan's role require constant consultation and study between Kings Hussein and Khalid, who both believe in the unity of purpose and the unity of fate.

The paper also remarks that Jordan is the frontline of the northern Arabian Peninsula, as it is the home of the Arab cause. Saudi Arabia realises before anybody else what the reinforcement of Jordan's stand means. It had already sustained Jordan, and it is hoped, it will continue to do so at a rate equivalent with Jordan's decisive role.

On Lebanon, Al Dustour is afraid that the opportunity for a face-to-face meeting and dialogue among the rival Lebanese factions at the town of Sofar, as arranged by the Arab League, might have been lost forever following the escalation of clashes that led to the postponement of the second meeting — due to take place in the town this past Monday.

Al Dustour says that after all hopes had diminished, the three-man-Arab League ministerial commission was expected to return to Cairo to report back to the League's council. It goes on: "While no-one knows for sure what atmosphere would prevail at the expected meeting of the council, one cannot but express apprehension that the susceptibilities of the Lebanese tragedy and the implications of the Arab positions might reflect on the council's meetings, and thus hamper its work and reduce its effective use."

The paper thinks any Arab League failure is bound to negatively affect its influential position and leave the Lebanese crisis open to very serious complications intrusions and other meddlesome factors.

At the same time, Tichrin of Damascus thinks the Lebanese crisis is difficult but not impossible to resolve. It says there is no such word as impossible in the dictionary of the national struggle against conspiracies threatening the life of a whole nation, on condition that the leaderships were abreast of their responsibilities. These responsibilities, Tichrin says, demand that the Arab League initiative should be allowed to continue, because it is a reasonable hope that might become a starting point.

Another Damascus paper, Al Baath, however, is surprised at the stark contradiction between what the Fateh leaders, delegated to Damascus, say, and statements coming out of Fateh information media. The paper says the Fateh leaders speak logic that tends to maintain the natural and strategic relationship with Syria, and to avoid repeating mistakes already committed. But, the paper continues, certain Fateh information media are still pouring abuse and vilification against Syria, although these foolish pronouncements should not preclude a dialogue in the interest of the Palestine issue.

Al Thawra of Damascus described the "treacherous invasion" which Israel launched against Uganda as a serious international precedent, contradicting the simplest international rules and practices. The raid was also a new reminder to the whole world that Israel is an aggressive and racist entity, born to commit aggression and expand.

The paper notes that the aims of the operation are quite clear. They were meant first and foremost to raise the morale of the Israelis that collapsed during the October War. Secondly, to indicate to the Arabs that Israel was still the "supreme force" in the region, capable to strike deeply.

"Certainly," Al Thawra says, "Israel could not have carried out this perfidious operation had the general Arab situation been sound and flawless. Here, therefore, lies the importance of Arab solidarity and the necessity of a unified Arab stand to meet all national issues."

At the same time, the same paper in another column urges the African countries to close their ranks and face the Zionist challenges which the raid against Uganda represents. The Organisation of African Unity summit should see that there should not be one single crack in the "African wall of independence and freedom." Arabs and Africans should cooperate in facing up to all kinds of enemies, whether inside or outside the continent," the paper advised.

## Car for sale

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هكذا من الاصل



# Syria's "continuity" lines minate unified Vietnam

SYRIAN — July 6 (AFP) — The Socialist Republic of newly unified Vietnam, as most observers expect it would be, closely modeled the old North Vietnamese bureaucracy, recently taken to task in the official press here for authoritarianism and abuse of power.

The attacks were headed by the powerful first secretary of the Workers' Party, Le Duan, who was joined by the less powerful Prime Minister, Pham Van Dong. While they named no names, it is fairly certain they had the backing of the army (six generals gold ministerial posts) in wishing to oust certain high army members of the regime.

The attacks, which began several months back, said to have had a morale-boosting effect on the national assembly.

One deputy said the most militant members of parliamentary commissions wanted "to give oxygen to a breathing system which now must have lungs for two."

There is ample evidence now that the very hard-core Nixon supporters who hailed the pardon now are backing Ronald Reagan. And the millions who didn't like it may well say so in a vote for Jimmy Carter.

Why has this incumbent president had so much trouble convincing members of his party that he should have a chance at a full term in the White House?

Even as Mr. Reagan is drawing almost even with Mr. Ford in the race for delegates, the question "What did the president do wrong?" is being explored almost continuously by political pundits here.

There is the "bad political advice" thesis. First, Ford made a mistake in selecting "Bo" Callaway to head his organization — and Callaway needlessly irritated GOP (Republican) moderates by courting GOP conservatives. The way Nelson Rockefeller was humiliated was seen by many observers as badly flawed episode.

But more than anything, the "experts" in the city were telling the president early this year that he should rely more on the "old pros" in the party to guide him if he was to be successful in the primaries.

So the president brought in the professionals, putting Rogers Morton in charge of the campaign operation and leaning even more heavily on shrewd politicians such as Melvin Laird and Bryce Harlow. After that happened, the president did seem to do better, winning one primary after another.

Then he began to falter, first in North Carolina and later in Texas, Indiana, and Nebraska — and it has been rough sledding for him ever since.

In the last several weeks one wonders where the advice has been coming from. Laird, who it seems talks to the president on political matters, has been faulting Mr. Ford since just before the Texas primary for "taking on" Mr. Reagan. He is saying the President should focus his campaign fire on the Democrats.

At a recent meeting with reporters, Mr. Laird said the president had made a "mistake" in becoming associated with the GOP advertisement in California stating that Reagan, as president, might lead the United States into war.

Now comes Elliot Richardson with his thesis that the campaign has foundered because of the president's failure to "lift the sights" of the American people.

There also is the "bad presidential style" thesis. The focus of this criticism is that Mr. Ford should have been "more presidential" — conducting himself in a dignified way, always above the battle. The critics contend such a posture would have prevented Reagan from putting Ford on the defensive.

Then there are those who say that the President blundered in trying to please conservatives — that he should have ignored the Panama issue and stayed away from the husing and school integration issues, where he seems to have gone out of his way to emphasize his hard-line positions.

And so on and on.

But "what went wrong" with Gerald Ford isn't actually the question that should be asked. For it's really "what went right with Reagan" that has turned this into a neck-and-neck race.

Reagan is indeed a formidable politician. One is reminded that as early as 1968 the California governor launched a campaign for the presidency that very soon looked like it might carry him to the nomination, past Nixon and Rockefeller and everyone else who was running that year.

This reporter took a swing with Reagan in the South, months before the primaries, where the Californian evoked the same kind of enthusiastic response he now is being accorded. Further, there were polls which showed that Reagan was a prime contender with the same great strengths in the South and West that he has today.

But for reasons that have eluded most observers, Mr. Reagan's presidential ambitions seemed to wane. In any event he ceased pursuing the goal assiduously — and he lost out.

Back in 1968, even as today, Reagan caused a stir of excitement wherever he went — much as the Kennedys have been able to do. Part of this is his all-American-boy good looks. Part of it is because he is viewed by many as a celebrity.

His supporters will often exclaim thrillingly after he has passed by close to them. "I touched him, I touched him!"

Reagan as a campaigner is simply superb. If there ever was a politician able to communicate better with his audiences, his name does not come to mind.

Obviously one must accept Mr. Reagan's conservative concepts to like what he is saying. But those who do, Mr. Reagan is overwhelmingly persuasive. Further, they look at this poised figure, who never muffs as he talks, and see in him a man who could lead the nation.

Reagan, in short, is a giant while on the stump. Carter will find this out if Reagan is his opponent.

It is "what's so good" about Reagan the politician that is making the President look had in this campaign.



EXCHANGE OF NAVAL GREETINGS — Captain Erkan Gursel, naval attaché at the Turkish embassy in Washington, is shown with Princess Grace and Prince Ranier (right) of Monaco during a cocktail party on a pier in New York's Hudson River Monday. The party was staged to allow the captains and other officers of the sailing and naval vessels from all over the world that participated in the Bicentennial parade of ships to exchange greetings in person. (AP wirephoto).

## Ford's faltering campaign adds fresh impetus to strongman Reagan

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM) — Perhaps the greatest irony in this political year is the way President Ford's pardon of Richard Nixon has become a "no-win" decision.

There is ample evidence now that the very hard-core Nixon supporters who hailed the pardon now are backing Ronald Reagan. And the millions who didn't like it may well say so in a vote for Jimmy Carter.

Why has this incumbent president had so much trouble convincing members of his party that he should have a chance at a full term in the White House?

Even as Mr. Reagan is drawing almost even with Mr. Ford in the race for delegates, the question "What did the president do wrong?" is being explored almost continuously by political pundits here.

There is the "bad political advice" thesis. First, Ford made a mistake in selecting "Bo" Callaway to head his organization — and Callaway needlessly irritated GOP (Republican) moderates by courting GOP conservatives. The way Nelson Rockefeller was humiliated was seen by many observers as badly flawed episode.

But more than anything, the "experts" in the city were telling the president early this year that he should rely more on the "old pros" in the party to guide him if he was to be successful in the primaries.

So the president brought in the professionals, putting Rogers Morton in charge of the campaign operation and leaning even more heavily on shrewd politicians such as Melvin Laird and Bryce Harlow. After that happened, the president did seem to do better, winning one primary after another.

Then he began to falter, first in North Carolina and later in Texas, Indiana, and Nebraska — and it has been rough sledding for him ever since.

In the last several weeks one wonders where the advice has been coming from. Laird, who it seems talks to the president on political matters, has been faulting Mr. Ford since just before the Texas primary for "taking on" Mr. Reagan. He is saying the President should focus his campaign fire on the Democrats.

At a recent meeting with reporters, Mr. Laird said the president had made a "mistake" in becoming associated with the GOP advertisement in California stating that Reagan, as president, might lead the United States into war.

Now comes Elliot Richardson with his thesis that the campaign has foundered because of the president's failure to "lift the sights" of the American people.

There also is the "bad presidential style" thesis. The focus of this criticism is that Mr. Ford should have been "more presidential" — conducting himself in a dignified way, always above the battle. The critics contend such a posture would have prevented Reagan from putting Ford on the defensive.

Then there are those who say that the President blundered in trying to please conservatives — that he should have ignored the Panama issue and stayed away from the husing and school integration issues, where he seems to have gone out of his way to emphasize his hard-line positions.

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# Guatemala faces new violent struggle for political power

GUATEMALA CITY, July 6, (R) — A violent struggle for political power in Guatemala has resumed after a brief slowdown caused by an earthquake which killed 23,000 people last February.

So far the central American republic's well-entrenched rightist politicians are winning their battle to block some mildly reformist policies of President Kjell Laugerud and to replace him with their own man in the next elections.

The rightists, led by ex-president Carlos Arana Osorio and vice president Mario Sandoval Alarcon, always enjoyed vital support among many military officers.

Now they have managed to seize control of congress and have tightened their grip on the country's administrative machine, ensuring that the earthquake relief effort is run their way.

The tactical victories of the right have coincided with a fresh upsurge of the chronic political violence which has plagued this central American republic for two decades.

During the nervous weeks after the quake, when dozens of looters were being summarily executed by vigilante squads in the streets, there was also an upsurge of political attacks.

In March, the leading national leftwing politician, Senor Manuel Colom Argueta, was shot and wounded outside his home.

Senor Colom, a former mayor of Guatemala City, is recovering and hopes to run in the March, 1978, presidential elections if he can obtain registration for his united revolutionary front.

A month later an army colonel was shot dead in an identical attack. The victim, Colonel Elias Ramirez, held the post of chief of operations on the national emergency committee, which had been coordinating disaster relief.

He had also been named earlier, by Senor Colom, as the former chief of the secret police — an allegation denied by the government.

Senor Colom estimates that there have been more than 2,000 political murders here in the past two years.

But in recent months there has been a sharp increase in deaths & disappearances, mainly among leftist politicians, reminiscent of the blood-letting which swept the country during the rightist purges of the late 1960's and early 1970's.

The emergence of an active urban guerrilla group for the first time in four years has also added to the violence. The self-styled army of the poor has claimed responsibility for a series of robberies, kidnappings and killings this year.

But the activities of the gunmen are only a symptom of the new tension in Guatemalan public life as the right re-establishes its traditional power.

Observers here agree that Brigadier-General Laugerud, an intellectual and ascetic career officer, has failed in his efforts to cast off rightwing chieftains such as General Arana who put him into power in 1974.

In the first place, the right has just put together an alliance which gives it an absolute majority in the one-chamber congress and tight control of legislative committees.

The alliance, formed in June, groups the extreme-right National Liberation Movement (N.L.M.), led by vice-president Sandoval, General Arana's personal followers and the Revolutionary Party, which has no consistent policies at all.

The president's own Institutional Democratic Party (I.D.P.) and the Christian Democrats now make up the effective opposition.

That was a major defeat for General Laugerud. He was once the protégé of General Arana, and had been elected in March, 1974, with the support of the rightists, who have tight control of the voting machinery.

Last year General Laugerud broke his ties with the right and went into a precarious alliance with the Christian Democrats and the Revolutionary Party.

There was no lurch to the left but new efforts were made to alleviate the desperate poverty of the rural Indians in the central highlands, an effort which provoked accusations of communism from Senor Sandoval.

The ruling moderate coalition, however, quickly fell apart and the right has now emerged from opposition to take over the legislative process for itself.

General Laugerud has been equally unlucky in his attempts to control the earthquake relief effort.

In March he nominated a young liberal, General Ricardo Peralta Mendez, to head the new national reconstruction committee, empowered to override the decisions of any cabinet member except the president himself.

For a brief moment General Peralta, the chief of the small navy and a man with known ambitions for the presidency, seemed to have wide power at his disposal.

Informed sources, however, say he has since found he depends strongly on the goodwill of rightist colleagues to get things done.

For example, relief funds have gone into rural areas where the N.L.M. has a strong traditional hold while the devastated slums of Guatemala City, the focus of leftist opposition, remain untouched.

## Magic world congress to meet in Vienna

PARIS, July 6 (AFP) — The prospect of 200 magicians gathered in one place is one to be conjured with.

Practitioners of magic from some 50 countries are on their way to Vienna for tomorrow's world congress of their international magic circle.

World champion Pierre Brama is due there and will try to pull another victory out of the hat. Brama, born in Marseilles, France, had held his title since 1964.

The congress which ends on July 11 is being held in the Wiener Konzerthaus. The circle's congresses are held every three years.

## Quiet, solid symbol of U.S. Senate quits after 34 years



Mike Mansfield — three decades in Congress

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM) — When Mike Mansfield closes the double mahogany doors of the Senate Majority Leader's office for the last time, it will be with a soft click and not a slam. That's the style of the quiet man from Montana who is retiring after 34 years in Congress.

Michael Joseph Mansfield has been one of the two most powerful men in Congress for a decade and a half, but he feels about power as he felt about fresh peaches in his youth: he doesn't like their taste. Too much fuzz.

"I've never felt I was powerful or I had power. I always felt I was one of 100 members and that I was as good as the next one, but no worse. And the power that came to this job I diffused through others, through committees."

It is said of Mike Mansfield that "when he succeeded Lyndon Johnson, everybody in the Senate grew an inch." He says simply of LBJ and himself: "He was vigorous and I was retiring; he was an extrovert, I was an introvert."

Those who applauded LBJ as the consummate ringmaster, flicking the whip often have criticized Mr. Mansfield for not leading forcefully enough. A Washington Post editorial criticized his "liberality that has involved a kind of abdication" of strong leadership.

But no one questions the integrity, honesty, or fairness of this Washington landmark. Interviewing Mike Mansfield is like interviewing a mountain. Mount Mansfield is just there, a tall looming, craggy presence, casting his shadow over Washington ever since FDR's day. The familiar face is spare, high-cheekboned, lined, so quiet it is almost expressionless. Until you notice the glints of wit and emotion, like flashes of mica in a rock.

Senator Mansfield, a prime mover and shaper on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was considered a neo-isolationist at one point. He says the word isolationism is still there, too, "but the idea has become outmoded... we're not veering back toward isolationism, if for no other reason than the fact that it is impossible to be isolationist in the world in which we live... There's hardly a place in the

manner and the meaning is clear." Here's his almost voluminous assessment of presidents he's known: "Roosevelt was the most effective... Truman the most courageous, Eisenhower for his two terms the best because he was a man of his times and presented a father image. Kennedy would have been a great president in my opinion, but tragedy cut it short. Johnson, the best president on domestic policy. On foreign policy, the Dominican Republic and Southeast Asia were tragedies. Nixon will be remembered for two things: opening the door to China and the Watergate affair. Ford: a more open White House, a candid president, very conservative, consistent in that respect, and really a difficult man for the Democrats to beat, so we can't take him lightly."

Asked whether he hopes for any solution to the current impasse in government, with a President of one faith and a Congress of another, he replies: "No, because it will be up to the people to decide, and when they elect a president of one party and a majority of the other party in Congress they are expressing a desire that there should be lack of conformity, that it shouldn't be a 'yesir' Congress, that independence is something to be valued... And I wouldn't want a Congress which would automatically come to heel because it has a president of the same party."

In his 24 years as a Senator, Mike Mansfield says "the thing I'm most sorry about is the war in Southeast Asia. Tragedy. Costly in men and treasure. Costly in prestige. Utterly unnecessary. A war for which we'll be paying well into the next century."

What is he most proud of? He ticks off four things in his quick, telegraph style: first, obtaining the vote for 18 year olds; second, the part he played in initiating the Watergate investigation; third the part he played in initiating the Senate intelligence inquiry (and the fact that there have been no leaks); fourth the "evolution, unguided, in the conduct of the Senate."

He explains: "All senators are equal in my opinion... there are no superstar senators, no second-rate senators, no second-rate senators, no second-rate senators who should spend months or years saying nothing, while their elders speak out on any and all subjects. There's no club in the Senate any more..."

Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott (R) of Pennsylvania praises Senator Mansfield for that — for opening up the club. He tells of how Mr. Mansfield has opened doors formerly to all but the oldest, most powerful members. "Sharing the panache," Senator Scott calls it. "He's infinitely patient and terribly fair," says the Republican leader who transacts business with him all day long.

Like the college professor he once was, Senator Mansfield maintains a Mr. Chips sort of concern for the new boys. "There are people with potentials, people like Garry Hart, John Glenn, Bumpers, that entire class. Others ahead of 'em."

Sen. Frank Church (D) of Idaho says, "he was always a person I could turn to when needed advice... He personifies honour in the politics of our land — and in the profession which conspicuously lacks humility, Mike Mansfield is a truly humble man."

He likes to read history and mysteries (Ross Macdonald, Dashiell Hammett), likes to watch movies "at Jack Valenti's place," collects "Far Eastern memorabilia," listens to jazz, George Feyer, Enoch Light, Roger Williams.

His wife, who sums him up as "kind, tolerant, a loving person," says he sings Edith Piaf and Cole Porter songs around the house. He says that when he quits he's going to do a little fishing in mountain streams.

From where he sits, is he optimistic or pessimistic about the future of the country which some suggest is in its decline and fall? "Oh, as far as my country is concerned, I'm always optimistic. I become depressed once in a while, did during the war in Southeast Asia. But that's a feeling I can't afford to harbour too long. The country is still young, got lots of room, hopefully the purgatory which we've gone through in Watergate and Vietnam Southeast Asia, will make us better people, a better nation..."

And how does he want to be remembered? Long pause. Then, soft as a cat's paw: "As a man who did his best."

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## Higher food prices considered "indispensable" in Poland

WARSAW, July 6 (AFP) — Food price increases, said that most proposals from the people had been for reducing these increases, and raising the price of bread.

At the same time most people felt that wage increases intended to accompany the proposed high food prices should help the worst-off families more, Mr. Jaroszewicz said.

The majority of people did not question the validity of increases, but only the way in which they were applied, he added at a meeting of cooperatives reported by the Pap News Agency.

The government withdrew the proposed increases, stressing that they had only been suggestions, on June 25, the day after announcing them.

Sugar would have gone up by 100 per cent, fish by 69 per cent, meat 60 per cent, butter and cheese by 50 per cent, and poultry and vegetables 30 per cent. Only bread and milk would have been unaffected.

Mr. Jaroszewicz, reaffirming that Poland "could not avoid"

## Global oil reserves forecast to last 100 years more

VIENNA, July 6, (R). — Scientists, oil specialists and politicians today began a two-week conference on the world's oil and gas resources, amid predictions that global reserves will last twice as long as most people think.

The conference is trying to make a realistic estimate of how long the world can expect to use oil as a major source of power before it has to switch to alternative sources of energy.

Scientists predicted that the combination of new methods of extracting oil and gas and the fivefold rise in oil price levels since 1973 would mean a major revision of previous forecasts.

Up to now it has been generally assumed that oil reserves will run out in 30 to 50 years, but the new estimate is likely to be 100 years or more.

The conference at Luxembourg south of here, is being organised by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the Vienna based International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, an east-west think tank.

## UAE extend £9m to India

ABU DHABI, July 6 (R) — India is to get a 151 million Indian rupees (£9 million) loan from Abu Dhabi under an agreement signed here today.

The loan, at 3.5 per cent annual interest and to be repaid over 20 years, will finance the building of power station at the river Ganges.

It is to be provided by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development, the UAE foreign aid agency.

The 108-megawatt power station is to be built at Jharwal-Rishikesh-Chiebila.

Higher food prices were "indispensable" to avoid internal market difficulties in Poland, and a slow-down in economic development, he added.

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## India offers technological know-how to neighbours

KUALA LUMPUR, July 6, (AFP). — The Indian High Commissioner, Surbir Singh Chatwal, said today that India could offer middle-level technological know-how to Malaysia, the National News Agency, Bernama, reported.

He told reporters in Ipoh, north of here, that this level of technology was best suited to Malaysia's needs.

He said India could also offer rudimentary and advanced technological know-how.

He said: "We do not want to come here only in the form of trading companies. Our objective in cooperation with neighbouring countries also means a transfer of technological know-how."

Mr. Chatwal also promised India's assistance and cooperation in implementing Malaysia's economic and development plans.

He said that so far, India had taken part in 24 joint ventures in Malaysia. This was the largest number of ventures India had taken part in any country.

Earlier, Mr. Chatwal met the chief minister of Perak state, Ghazali Jawi, and had an audience of the Sultan of Perak.

## Argentina to buy second nuclear reactor from Canada

OTTAWA, July 6, (AFP). — An Argentinian delegation is currently in Ottawa negotiating the purchase of a second "Candu" type nuclear reactor.

Carlos Castromadero, director of the Argentine Nuclear Agency, said last autumn's sale of a Candu unit to Argentina meant a \$24.5 million loss to Canada.

This loss occurred despite Argentina's decision to increase its contribution to the project.

The original contract allowed for the payment of \$111 million, but manufacturing costs came out at \$207 million. This left a loss of \$96 million and Argentina contributed an extra \$71.5 million.



MARTIAN CRATER — The above photo shows the interior of a Martian crater taken by the American space vehicle Viking I in an area near one possible landing site of Viking II. The crater, on the left margin of the photo, is about 25 miles in diameter and shows many features found in lunar craters, with the central portion crossed by numerous cracks. Each Viking spacecraft consists of an orbiter and a lander. The lander will make a soft landing on Mars to carry out biology, molecular and atmospheric experiments. Unfortunately, a landing to coincide with Bicentennial celebrations on July 4 has proved impossible.

## Britain to "stabilise" number of overseas students

LONDON, July 6, (R). — The British government said Monday it planned to stabilise the number of overseas students in Britain.

Announcing huge increases in tuition fees for about 4,500,000 students in Britain, Education Secretary Fred Mulley said, "the government has concluded, in present circumstances, that we cannot accept the continued rapid growth in the number of overseas students coming to our institutions."

Mr. Mulley proposed fees of £650 for all advanced full-time courses in the 1977-1978 academic year except postgraduate courses for which the proposed fee is £750.

The new rates compared with 1976-1977 fees of £150 to £180 for some students and £416 for overseas students for both undergraduate and postgraduate courses.

Hardest hit by the increases will be overseas students, most

of whom pay their own fees as compared to British students, whose fees are paid by the state.

The increases are expected to save the government around £27 million a year in its current effort to cut public spending.

The decision was attacked by Mr. Laurie Sapper, the General Secretary of the Association of University Teachers, who said the government had been under "unsavoury political pressure to savagely increase fees for overseas students."

Mr. Sapper added that the government was afraid of charges of discrimination and proposed the increases on some students' fees so that it could charge overseas students the higher rate and yet claim that it was not distinguishing on grounds of nationality.

According to the education secretary, the number of overseas students in Britain doubled to 62,000 between 1967 and 1975 and had increased further in the current year.

## Albania resists change in wake of government purges

ULCINI, Yugoslavia (CSM) — Just across the Bojana River, which enters the Adriatic by this southernmost town of Yugoslavia, stand the frowning, bush-covered hills of the Albanian frontier.

There is a border crossing point, but little traffic goes either way.

During a weekend visit, the only sign of movement was a shabby Albanian bus bringing a team of red-shirted Albanian soccer players for a game with a local Montenegrin club.

Contacts between the two countries are as sparse as the news from Albanian since the latest domestic shake-up within the country's Stalinist regime.

Internal pressures about which even the Yugoslavs have little information have shaken the country since the summer of 1973, when prominent cultural officials fell Deputy Premier and Defence Minister Beqir Balluku was dismissed the next year.

Last summer, the purge spread to the economic administration.

In three years one third of the cabinet posts have changed hands, and three of the 12 members of the Communist Party Politburo have been sacked.

What is it all about? Albania is giving up no more secrets today than at any other time since it retreated into isolation at the end of World War II.

Since it broke with the Soviet Union's Communist bloc in 1961, it has relied "on its own forces," as its leader, Enver Hoxha, says it must. China is its only friend and ally.

Hints from Washington and London that both the United States and Britain were prepared to renew relations have been spurned.

"Our people's republic does not lower its flag before the rouble or the dollar," Mr. Hoxha said recently.

When the latest government changes were disclosed, one speech sounded a defensive note that

## ECONOSCOPE

### Urgent case for consumerism

You can fool labourers for some of the time by increasing their nominal wages, but not indefinitely. Once they take that money to the market-place and exchange it for goods, they will discover that they have been had. So, they turn to the labour market seeking compensation for the loss in their incomes purchasing power by their insistence on yet higher wages.

However, labourers — and we are all labourers — do not enjoy true bargaining power in the commodity market. We can corner the businessman into higher wages, but he will use the commodity outlet to snatch back what we coerced him into paying in the labour market.

It is always the businessman who ends up on top because the decision to increase prices is by far easier than increasing wages. Thus, prices lead wages, and this is one of the main sources of profits.

How can we retaliate as consumers? We need to formulate what Galbraith once called a "countervailing power" in order to neutralise the excessive power on the supply side. Shall we ask consumers in Jordan to unite? The answer is not easy to come by because of the heterogeneity which is evident in varying tastes and incomes.

However, the major deterrent against a unified consumer action is consumers' indifference to each other's interests. They do not seem to act in any organised manner by which to confront the tacit cartel imposed against them by sellers. This lack of unity

is the main drawback factor on which the sellers bank in order to escalate prices prohibitive limits.

What probably is needed is a Ralph Nader — a man with an entrepreneurial spirit, would rather exhaust it by serving other low humans rather than by gypping them.

Consumerism, however, should take in a different variant than that in the U.S. or other Western countries. While Ralph Nader is mainly preoccupied in ensuring the observance of environmental protection, his Jordanian counterpart concentrate on two other important issues.

First, finding the ways and means which would hold prices to reasonable limits.

Second, encouraging consumers to adopt boycott and other concerted actions which will decrease their demand to lower levels. These two means will fight these quantum price jumps on both the quantity and price levels.

It is high time also that the government started seriously putting the "employee shop" into effect. This shop will signal sellers on which side justice lies, and also enhance consumer sovereignty.

Should the government for bureaucratic reasons fall short of implementing the project, some pioneering individual action required. Those governmental bodies with large staffs could feasibly start the idea: encourage others to follow. All that is needed is that first step before the consumerism learns to walk on its own.

## U.N. agencies: arena for "haves", "have-nots" struggle

PARIS, July 6, (AFP). — The Paris-based United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) is at the centre of a growing controversy over the increasing politicisation of international bodies.

Many governments are worried over this burning issue.

In principle, UNESCO should concentrate on cultural affairs, the world health organisation (WHO) on health and the international labour organisation (ILO) on labour. In other words specialised UN Agencies and bodies should remain technical and non-political.

Politics should be dealt with in the U.N. General Assembly and the U.N. Security Council.

But this is happening less and less.

Last month the Habitat Conference in Vancouver, instead of adhering to its subject — world living conditions — concentrated on disarmament, nuclear energy and Palestine.

In the same way, on June 4 the executive council of the ILO took a political decision even before the opening of the ILO annual congress permitting the pre-

sence of a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) delegation.

It appeared that the ILO was bowing to pressure from Arab governments threatening to withdraw from the congress unless the PLO was admitted.

UNESCO is right at the very heart of this relatively new phenomenon, and is today under heavy attack.

Canadian External Affairs Minister Allan Rock recently deplored "the frequency of political discussions at UNESCO and the introduction of problems which do not concern its great aims."

He said that UNESCO and other specialised UN agencies were not founded and were not given a mandate to discuss political problems.

While the Canadians only made a protest, the United States went further to stress its disapproval of what it claimed to be UNESCO's anti-Israeli attitude. Washington decided to no longer pay its annual subscription, although it had approved its budget, until UNESCO had taken "concrete measures to rectify recent decisions of a mainly political nature".

These decisions, taken two years ago at UNESCO's last annual conference, concerned the status of Jerusalem and territories occupied by Israel's participation in UNESCO programmes in the East.

This threat, unprecedented in UNESCO's 30 years' existence was not only aimed at those member states which voted the anti-Israeli resolutions, but the organisation, for the US contribution is 25 per cent of UNESCO's revenue.

The US decision was met with news, disappointment and by UNESCO delegates.

UNESCO officials pointed out that politics has never been completely absent from the work as it was impossible UNESCO to be completely political.

UNESCO had to defend rights of man in Chile and cultural freedom in communist countries and Israeli-occupied territories, as these were which were 100 per cent of the UNESCO mandate.

In the first few years after founding of UNESCO in 1945 there was a pro-American rivalry amongst its 70 member states. Former UNESCO Director Maheu admitted recently, "For 10 years, was totally a western organisation."

But with the membership of Afro-Asian countries, there marked anti-Americanism on many issues amongst its members.

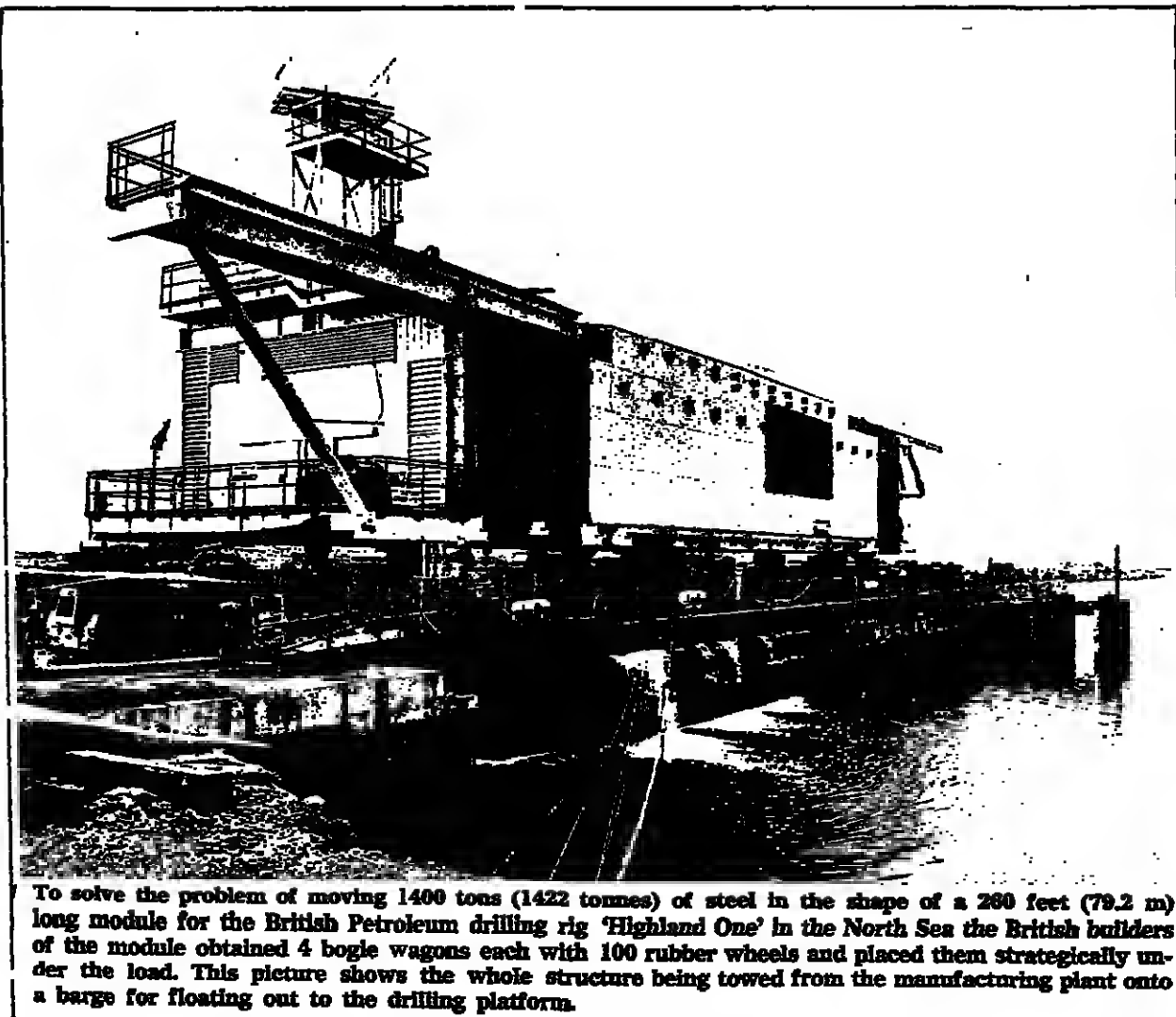
Many UNESCO delegates pointed out that in the immediate post-war era the UN never considered about politicisation of the national body because at the time the votes were in line with the interests. They were plaining now only because the votes were against them.

The delegates recalled that the US started the real politicisation of UNESCO in the early fifties. August 1950 the US urged executive council to approve resolutions of the Korean supporting this request by stating that UNESCO was a political body.

Political problems had been away in UNESCO. Yesterday issues were Korea, the next step of West Germany and in the refusal to admit China. Today these would cover the against apartheid, Chile and cultural situation in the Middle East.

Previously issues were brought up by the United States and allies today it is by Arab African countries, usually ported by communists.

UNESCO's real problem is new order under which the world would no longer be shared between a tiny minority of "haves" and the overwhelming majority of "have-nots".



To solve the problem of moving 1400 tons (1422 tonnes) of steel in the shape of a 280 feet (79.2 m) long module for the British Petroleum drilling rig 'Highland One' in the North Sea the British builders of the module obtained 4 bogie wagons each with 100 rubber wheels and placed them strategically under the load. This picture shows the whole structure being towed from the manufacturing plant onto a barge for floating out to the drilling platform.



# West German Post Office rings in profits on expensive system

STADT, West Germany — Six a.m. ... The telephone business, isn't it? He placed the call himself, so that he wouldn't oversleep, by dialling a telephone company's computer. He also instructed the computer to hold any calls placed to him at night so that he wouldn't be disturbed.

That morning, at his home, Herr Schmidt makes a bus call. Instead of dialling a number, he simply presses two of the buttons on his telephone, and a computer rings the number.

Along the letters on his desk, he mailed at 6 p.m. the night lower in Hamburg, far north. It is the first time that a letter (airmail) was delivered quickly via an air relay system.

Some of these services were provided by the West German Federal Post Office, which not only handles mail but also operates a telephone system, telex, data transmission, and TV transmission, among other things.

The system is the biggest public employment in Europe. The system's 100 employees number as the West German Army. The post office's army of civil servants delivers over half the newspapers read in West Germany.

also operates a bus service banking service for savings checking, as well as collecting numerous kinds of payments for organisations and local government.

ments, and it makes social service payments to unemployed and retired persons.

And the West German Post Office makes a profit. In 1975 it earned \$120 million, and this year it expects to earn \$155 million. It is the telephone part of the operation that earns money. As in the United States, handling packages and letters is such labour-intensive work that it is a money-loser.

In 1974, for example, the German post office collected only 28 per cent of the cost it incurred for delivering newspapers—the

72 per cent not collected is in effect a credit to publishers and readers.

Much of the post's administrative apparatus and research staff is located here in Darmstadt, just south of Frankfurt-am-Main. Officials explain that by law the post must pay its own way. In fact, since 1945, the post office has paid nearly \$5 billion to the federal government in profits.

It is not all done in the style of that cliché of the well-oiled German machine. There is constant political thunder about the post—especially costs. It costs

20 cents to mail a letter within West Germany, 30 cents to another European destination.

Telephones also are expensive — \$80 to put one in, and a hefty charge for calling out of the local district. Next year local calls, which cost 11 cents, will be limited to eight minutes. The Post Office wanted four minutes, but the public outcry, led by the press, was too much, and the move was at least temporarily blocked.

There are 23 million households in West Germany and 13.4 million telephones. Thirty-five per cent of these are business phones. Home



FLOWING INTO FASHION — Notable in a recent London showing of cool evening wear was this evening dress in polyester/cotton, which displays elegance, comfort and versatility — a combination certain to please most women. In fabulous autumn colours of green and brown, the cocktail dress is edged with lace and has the ever popular loose fitting billowing sleeves which together with simplicity, flowing lines that move with the body, subtle colour blends and beautiful fabrics sum up the latest fashion look from Britain.

## French origin of Little Red Riding Hood deals blow to German pride

WUPPERTAL, West Germany. (CSM) — It seems that Little Red Riding Hood had a French accent. And Sleeping Beauty preferred truffles to sauerkraut.

Prof. Heinz Roelleke, an expert in German literature and language at Wuppertal University, has concluded after much research that a number of Grimm's fairy tales — long thought to be all authentic German folklore — had distinctive French origins.

He explained that since the 1850s some scholars had questioned the purely German origin of some of the tales.

No one, however, had proved the suspicions until Professor Roelleke had the opportunity to carefully examine and edit the oldest existing manuscript of the tales.

In October 1810, the brothers sent this manuscript with 50 tales to Clemens Brentano, a German romantic poet, who eventually took it with him when he entered a monastery.

The monastery, Kloster Oelenberg in Alsace, was bombed in World War II and the manuscript was sold in 1953 in New York to Martin Bodmer of Geneva.

Martin Bodmer asked Professor Roelleke to edit the manuscript. It was this work, and the comparisons he made with the first edition of the Grimm tales, published in Berlin in 1812, that

convinced German professor that some of the tales had French origins.

He published a book on the subject last year.

It was Herman Grimm, son of Wilhelm, who misled scholars for so long. A number of the tales in early papers were attributed to a "Marie," whom Herman identified as an old German peasant woman who had been a nurse to his mother.

Through handwriting clues and an unpublished letter from Wilhelm to Jacob, Professor Roelleke was led to find out that "Marie"

was really the daughter of a French Huguenot woman who had married a German.

Professor Roelleke says some tales collected later came from the wife of a tailor, also from a French Huguenot family. Many of her tales came straight from the 17th-century French writer Charles Perrault.

The professor said that most of Grimm's tales would have been lost had the brothers Grimm not collected them. Grandmothers used to tell them when three generations lived together. That is why women and girls are the heroines usually.

"Mostly everyone in Germany has praised this research," Professor Roelleke said. But the Deutsche National Zeitung, an ultra-right weekly, attacked him for "dethroning German culture."



## My dad should be president of the United States because .....

TWIN FALLS, Idaho (AP) — There are several people around Twin Falls who are more popular candidates for president than General Ford, Ronald Reagan or Jimmy Carter.

Students between ages 6 and 11 were asked to write why they thought their dad should be president in the U.S. bicentennial year of 1976.

Here are some comments from the kids, with spelling and grammar intact:

"My dad should be president because he has good ideas. My dad is good at bossing ..."

"I think my dad should be president because, for example: whenever he's real busy, and I come in where he is he'll always look up from what he's doing, no

matter how busy he is, he'll always give me a smile and say hi. I think he'd make a good president because no matter how big a problem he's on, like something on a foreign country, he'd have time for a smaller one like something about a school crossing."

"I think my dad should be president because he is real nice and strong and dad is smart and dad is the best dad I've ever know and even tho he spansks us that's because we didn't behave."

"I think my dad should be president because he takes notes when he has a lesson at church. He is very nice and he helps our friends with problems."

"My dad should be president because he would never tell a lie or make a bad mistake."

"My dad believes in the law and nothing will stop him from

saying what he believes even when the president he votes for doesn't get elected."

"He's a very good golfer. And presidents like to golf."

"I think my dad should be president because he's honest and keeps his promises. He is also funny and not so boring."

"Because he's honest. He does what he says he'll do."

One 11-year-old contributed a poem to express support for his dad. He said:

"Why my dad should be president in '76.

'Cause he knows all the tricks'. He would smoke his pipe all day long.

While he put things back where they belong.

Truthfully speaking I think he'd be really great.

At any rate My dad is a lawyer you see Which would qualify him naturally."

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**La Terrasse**

First Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar, patisserie, Oriental & European specialties.

**Tonight's TV Features**

MARCUS WELBY M.D. TO FATHER A CHILD

Benjamin Brecht, a successful young politician, and his wife Ann, visit Dr. Welby because they have been unsuccessful in their efforts to become parents.

THE FIRST CHURCHILLS NOT WITHOUT HONOUR

Sarah is dismissed from her offices and the Marlboroughs are advised to go abroad. The Queen dies and George of Hanover is proclaimed king. The Duke of Marlborough, now reinstated as Captain General, returns to England.

THE LUCY SHOW LUCY AND THE MONKEY

During a party, Lucy confuses her boss for a monkey and asks to see a psychiatrist.

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**Television**

Channel 5 & 6	Reportage
6.00 Quran	Channel 6:
6.15 Cartoons	7.30 News in Hebrew
6.30 Agriculture programme	7.45 Varieties
7.00 Lucy show	8.30 Doctor at large
8.00 News in Arabic	9.00 Science report
Channel 3:	9.10 First Churchills
7.30 Sports programme	10.00 News in English
8.30 Arabic series	10.15 Marcus Welby (on both channels)

**Amman Airport**

Departures	Arrivals
8.00 Aqaba	9.20 Doha, Muscat
10.30 Damascus, Aleppo	9.40 Aqaba
11.00 Cairo	9.45 Abu Dhabi, Karachi
11.30 Kuwait	10.00 Jeddah
11.30 Athens, Amsterdam	12.00 Bucharest (Tarom)
	14.35 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GA)
12.00 Vienna, Copenhagen	15.20 Jeddah (SAA)
13.00 London	16.00 Aleppo, Damascus
13.15 Bucharest (Tarom)	17.10 Kuwait
15.45 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA)	17.30 Cairo
18.45 Riyadh, Dhahran (SAA)	18.55 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
20.00 Dhahran	19.30 Cairo (EA)
20.30 Cairo (EA)	20.50 London (BA)
21.00 Kuwait	

**Radio**

(On 89.4 KHZ):

7.00 Breakfast show, morning melodies	7.30 News bulletin
7.40 Newsreel	8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (Part I)	1.00 News summary
1.04 Pop session (Part II)	2.00 News bulletin
2.15 Radio magazine	2.30 Music cavalcade
3.00 Concert hour	4.00 Old favourites
4.30 Easy listening	5.00 Thriller
5.30 Pop session (Part III)	6.00 News summary
6.03 Listener's choice	6.30 Science report
7.00 News bulletin	7.10 Newsreel
7.30 Sign off	

**Market Prices**

Apricots: 160-220	Pears: 180-220
Apples (golden): 80-110	String beans: 100-160
Apples (double red): 100-160	Spinach: 35-50
Bell pepper: 100-140	Water melon (large): 70
Bananas: 160-190	Water melon (small): 50
Carrots: 80-100	Tangerines: 50-80
Cucumbers (small): 100-140	Tomatoes: 30-50
Cucumbers (large): 50-70	
Eggplant: 30-50	
Eggplant (small): 50-80	
Green beans: 100-160	
Grapes (white): 140-180	
Grapes (black): 100-140	
Hot pepper: 100-140	
Lemon: 50-70	
Marrow (small): 50-80	
Marrow (regular): 60-90	
Musk melon: 60-100	
Orange: 50-80	
Onion (dry): 50-65	
Onion (imported): 80-120	
Okra (green): 160-200	
Okra (red): 130-160	
Potatoes (local): 80-110	
Plums (red): 100-140	
Peaches: 80-120	

**Tonight's Emergencies**

Doctors:

Dr. Sulayman Hyasat

Dr. Toumeh Fanek

Pharmacies:

Palestine: (25216)

Khifran: (44198)

Jihad: (71547)

Taxis:

Jerusalem: (36955)

Neel: (44433)

Jordan: (23050)

**CROSSWORD PUZZLE**

ACROSS

- Greet
- Degrade
- "Spellbinder"
- Breakfast meat
- Neoteric
- White poplar
- Language of Togo
- Man's nickname
- Japanese outcast
- One of the Arts
- A-one

DOWN

- Yellowish-brown
- Glib speech
- Moth
- Curl
- Armpit
- Procrastinate
- Possessive adjective
- Yelp
- Pear-shaped fruit
- Russian stockade
- Vary
- Luxury ship
- Click beetle
- Office gadget
- Runnel
- DOWN
- Few
- In a line

**SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714
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## Eanes confirmed as president of Portugal

LISBON, July 6 (R) — Portugal's supreme court today confirmed General Antonio Ramalho Eanes as president, opening the way for his inauguration on July 14.

General Eanes, backed by the three main non-communist parties, won the presidential election last month. He will be sworn in before the Assembly of the Republic — the parliament elected last April.

The general has said he will let the Socialist Party form a minority government on the basis of the 107 seats they hold in the 263-member assembly.

The constitution says the president must be sworn in eight days after the publication of the results. Some electoral officials

## Polish prices to overshadow

### Comecon talks

EAST BERLIN, July 6 (R) — Prime ministers of Comecon, the communist bloc "common market," begin their annual stocktaking here tomorrow in talks overshadowed by last month's Polish worker protests against food price increases.

The Polish events are not likely to be mentioned publicly during the three-day summit of Comecon (Council of Mutual Economic Assistance) but they are bound to lend urgency to the discussions.

Comecon, like its West European common market counterpart based in Brussels, now boasts nine full members, including Cuba and Angola.

In addition, Yugoslavia takes part in some of the organisation's activities and other communist states, such as Vietnam, send observers.

This week's meeting could be dominated by energy and raw materials problems, vital for the small nations of eastern Europe, along with perennial arguments about supra-national decisions.

## Rightists counterattack in north Lebanon

(Continued from page 1) has undergone heavy artillery and tank attacks for two weeks.

Then a new rightwing assault was launched on the camp to start the third week of the battle there. It was the 47th attack on the camp, Palestinian sources said.

According to news filtering out of the camp, relentless fighting was in progress for its trenches and concrete bomb shelters, built when there were repeated Israeli air raids on Palestinian camps.

Light shooting continued along the front dividing eastern Beirut from the western part of the capital.

A huge column of smoke from a fire in the harbour area obscured the sky. Shells fell on residential neighbourhoods in both sectors of the divided capital.

Libyan Prime Minister Abdul Salam Jalloud met with leftist leader Kamal Junblatt and Palestinian chief Yasser Arafat here to

## Security Council to discuss raid

(Continued from page 1) today denounced Israel's raid on Entebbe airport and also criticised the U.S. and some Western countries for applauding it.

The radio, monitored in London, said in a commentary that "there is no love lost between Idi Amin's Uganda and the Western world."

It added that the U.S. had a presidential election this year and "people of Jewish origin have a strong influence on American politics and the economy."

Lagos Radio said African nations should devise ways of protecting themselves and suggested this might be by forming an African high command.

Meanwhile British papers today criticised the Labour government for its cautious reaction to the Israeli commando raid on Entebbe airport and supported Israel's right to act in defence of its citizens.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed mixed Tuesday with government stocks steady to occasionally firmer in selective buying interest. Leading industrial turned mostly easier after a firm opening. At 15:00 the F.T. index was down 2.1 at 390.4.

Long-dated loans saw gains of up to 1/8 point while shorts were little changed.

Leading industrials opened firm but eased later on profit-taking in light trading.

Oils were quietly lower while banks were around 2p higher. Mining shares were mixed, gold producers slightly easier and Australians mixed where changed.

## Bhutto, Shah start talks in Teheran

TEHRAN, July 6 (R) — Pakistan's Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto today held nearly two hours of talks with the Shah of Iran after arriving for a three-day unofficial visit, a Pakistan embassy spokesman said.

The spokesman said matters of mutual interest were discussed, and a further round of talks would probably be held tomorrow.

Mr. Bhutto is expected to tell the Shah of Pakistan's recent moves to improve relations with India and Afghanistan, and the two leaders are also expected to discuss the Lebanon crisis. Pakistan has repeatedly offered its good offices to help end the factional fighting.

Mr. Bhutto today flew by helicopter from the airport to the Shah's Saadabad palace.

## Spanish cabinet still not formed

MADRID, July 6 (AFP) — The new Spanish Premier, Adolfo Suarez, has begun consulting leaders of the moderate but still officially illegal left as he continues with the difficult task of forming a government.

His hopes of forming what he called "the broadest possible and most representative government from the political spectrum" suffered a body blow yesterday, when six of the most liberal members of the outgoing cabinet refused to serve under him.

Informed sources here today said King Juan Carlos picked Mr. Suarez, 43, only because he wanted a younger prime minister than the 68-year-old Carlos Arias Navarro, dismissed on Thursday.

The King wished to retain Mr. Arias' cabinet, with the possible exception of the economy minister, they said.

But Foreign Minister, Jose Maria Arelliza, the most liberal of all of Mr. Arias' ministers told journalists last night that by picking Mr. Suarez, a life-long member of General Franco's National Movement, the King had taken a step backwards not forwards.

His refusal to serve was a "carefully considered, responsible and patriotic decision," Mr. Arelliza said.

The leaders of the Christian-Democrat, Socialist, and Communist parties making up the opposition front met last night and were expected to remain in contact as long as the political crisis lasted.

Rumours that Mr. Suarez who met the leader of the Democratic Socialist Party, Antonio Garcia Lopez, also contacted the Popular Socialist leader, Raul Morodo, were swiftly denied.

But observers here believe the new premier will have to make some gesture towards moderate leftist parties which are expected to become legal under a decree authorising political association.

The decree came into force yesterday, but the list of parties benefiting from it has not yet been published.

## Libyan plane hijacked or surrenders

(Continued from page 1)

The pilot persuaded airport authorities here to let him land at Palma's San Juan airport, saying he was running short of fuel.

Authorities refused to let newsmen talk to the passengers, who had lunch in the airport lounge, surrounded by Spanish police. Then the passengers returned to the plane, which later left for Benghazi.

Dr. Ansari, who is a member of the Baath party national leadership, said Syria believed "dialogue alone is capable of solving the Lebanese problem."

Syria would always be on the side of the Palestinian liberation movement, he said.

Back in Lebanon, Arab League envoy Hassan Sabri Al Kholi had more discussions with leaders of the various factions to seek an end to the 15-month conflict.

In a separate development, a Red Cross plane landed at Beirut airport today with five tons of bandages, medicines and powdered milk to help both sides in the civil war, the International Red Cross (ICRC) said today.

The ICRC complained yesterday that a convoy of 30 vehicles had to turn back from a mercy mission to the besieged Tal Al-Zatar camp after it was shot at.



WARM GREETING — The Shah of Iran is seen receiving visiting Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto with a firm handshake at the Saadabad Palace in Tehran Tuesday. (AP wirephoto).

## 60 countries take part in non-aligned news agency conference

NEW DELHI, July 6 (AFP) — Delegations from about 60 countries will take part in a ministerial conference on setting up a non-aligned news agency pool starting here on Thursday.

Syrian Information Minister Ahmed Iskander Ahmed meanwhile arrived here today to participate in the ministerial conference.

Mr. Ahmed said Syria supported the move for the pool of agencies with "all enthusiasm and goodwill."

He expressed the hope that the Delhi meet would also help strengthen the existing friendly relations between Indian and Arab peoples.

About 260 delegates, including 30 ministers and representatives of 50 non-aligned news agencies, are expected to attend the weeklong meeting.

As directed originally by the non-aligned foreign ministers conference in Lima in September 1975, it will discuss the constitution of a pool of press agencies, including its structural, technical and financial aspects. It will also deal with improvement of communication facilities, reduction of cable rates and cooperation in the fields of television and radio.

The conference recommendations, according to Mr. Yunus, will be submitted for approval to the non-aligned summit meeting due to be held in Colombo next month.

OAU summit calls for armed struggle

(Continued from page 1) proposal for reuniting with the internal faction led by Mr. Joshua Nkomo.

Mr. Nkomo rejected the proposal and walked out of the private meeting to brief journalists on his attitude.

The heads of state did issue a tough resolution calling for the unleashing of "armed struggle" in South Africa, but the two liberation movements involved are deeply divided.

President Nimeiry said the plotters had planned to bring Sadik Al Meheidi, a former Sudanese prime minister opposed to him to head the new government, assisted by Sharif Hassan Al Hindi, another dissident.

He said the plotters would stand trial.

Meanwhile a spokesman in Damascus for the Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon today denied reports that skirmishes had taken place between Sudanese and Libyan troops, part of the force, stationed at Beirut Airport.

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## OPEC may hold extraordinary session to discuss oil price rise

VIENNA, July 6 (R) — Crude oil prices, pegged by major exporting nations since last October, could be raised before the end of this year if economically justified, OPEC's secretary general said today.

The subject was under continuous study, but there were no plans at present for a special OPEC price conference, Mr. M.O. Feyide, the chief executive of the 13-nation organisation said.

Mr. Feyide said it was possible that OPEC oil ministers, who set prices, would decide to meet on the price issue before their next regular bi-annual conference, due to take place at Doha, Qatar, on December 15.

"It all depends on how the ministers see it. Something may be done before the December conference. The situation entirely depends on how the ministers see the economic situation and the price situation between now and then," he told a press conference.

Mr. Feyide said no time limit for present prices was fixed when oil ministers decided at their last meeting in Bali, Indonesia, in May, to continue a freeze agreed last September, when basic prices were raised by 10 per cent, effective October 1.

OPEC's economic commission was under instructions to report as soon as possible. This could be at an extraordinary ministerial conference before December, Mr. Feyide said.

"We are not interested in unrealistic prices or high prices as such. We are interested in maintaining the purchasing power of our revenues, the secretary general said.

"Once our purchasing power is maintained, you will find that whatever prices are established are fair and relevant."

The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, supplying most of the western world's oil

Gamassi back in Cairo after visit to Britain

CAIRO, July 6 (R) — Egypt's War Minister General Mohammad Abdel Ghanee Gamassi returned here today after a week-long visit to Britain where he held talks on bilateral military cooperation.

General Gamassi told reporters at the airport his visit was "a complete success" and that Britain was capable of helping Egypt in military fields.

But it was expected a hard-line government might believe both English and Afrikaans, as official South African languages, should be used

Afrikaans is a Dutch language which few black stand. Its enforced use off riots in African towns around Johannesburg and last month in which 176 were officially listed as killed more than 1000 injured.

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